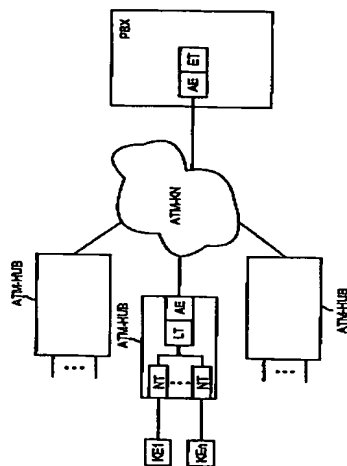




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- (54) PROCÉDE POUR IDENTIFIER UNE UNITÉ DE TRANSMISSION DE COMMUNICATION ET UN CENTRAL TÉLÉPHONIQUE PRENANT PART À UNE CONNEXION ENTRE UN TERMINAL DE COMMUNICATION ET UN CENTRAL TÉLÉPHONIQUE
- (54) METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING A HUB INVOLVED IN A CONNECTION BETWEEN A COMMUNICATION TERMINAL AND A SWITCHING SYSTEM



(37) The communications terminals (KE1, ..., KE2) are connected to the communications network (ATM-KN) by at least one transfer unit (ATM-HUB) having a definite address in said communications network (ATM-KN). A time-slot oriented data format (TOM-2) consisting of a periodical sequence of channel-individual information segments (B1, B2, ..., Bn) is provided for a data transfer between the private branch exchange (PBX) and the communications terminals (KE1, ..., KE2). Upon request, the address of the transfer unit (ATM-HUB) is transmitted by the same (ATM-HUB) to the private branch exchange (PBX) in a preselected information segment (M).



Description

Method for identifying a hub involved in a connection between a communication terminal and a switching system

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The invention is based on a transmission system for transmitting time-slot-oriented data between an exchange termination (ET) and a line termination (LT). According to the terminology of the ITU-T G.960 Standard (3/91) "access digital section for ISDN basic rate access", especially pages 2 and 3, the invention is accordingly based on a data transmission at the so-called V reference point.

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A transmission system for transmitting time-slot-oriented data between an exchange termination and a line termination is usually part of a communication system having a switching facility and subscriber line facilities. The subscriber line facilities have subscriber interfaces for connecting communication terminals to the communication system. According to the ITU-T G.960 standard, the subscriber line facilities are connected to the switching facility of the communication system via a line termination and an exchange termination. Such a communication system is used for setting up and, respectively, clearing down narrow-band communication connections between communication terminals connected to the subscriber line facilities and to provide for narrow-band communication - for example voice or data communication - between the communication terminals.

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In modern communication systems, data transmission between the exchange termination and the line termination usually takes place on the basis of the time-

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slot-oriented data format ICM-2 (ISDN Oriented Modular Interface) formed from a periodic sequence of channel-individual information segments - called time-division multiple channel in the text which follows. As a rule, one time-division multiplex channel is in each case allocated to each subscriber interface of a subscriber line facility in this arrangement.

In modern communication engineering, there is a need for broadband transmission of information such as, for example, still and moving pictures in videophone applications or of large volumes of data in the Internet. This increases the significance of transmission techniques for high and variable data transmission rates (greater than 100 Mbit/s) which take into account both the requirements of the data transmission (high speed at variable transmission bit rate) and the requirements of voice data transmission (maintaining time correlations with a data transmission via a network) so that the separate networks currently existing for the various purposes can be integrated in one network. A known data transmission method for high data speeds is the so-called Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM). Data transmission on the basis of the Asynchronous Transfer Mode currently enables a variable transmission bit rate of up to 622 Mbit/s to be obtained.

In the cell-based data transmission method known as Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), so-called ATM cells are used for transporting fixed-length data packets. An ATM cell is composed of a so-called "header" with a length of five bytes which contains switching data relevant to the transportation of an ATM cell, and a so-called "payload" with a length of 48 bytes.

Data transmission via an ATM-based network generally takes place in so-called virtual paths or virtual channels. For this purpose, interconnection tables with

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switching information consisting of a virtual channel
5 identifier and of a virtual path identifier are set up
in the respective ATM network nodes of the ATM-based
network by an exchange of signaling information during
a connection set-up before the beginning of the actual
near data transmission. In the interconnection tables,
a so-called VCI value is assigned in the virtual
channel identifier and a so-called VPI value is
10 assigned to the virtual path identifier. The switching
information entered in the interconnection table of an
ATM network node establishes how the virtual paths or,
respectively, virtual channels contained in the virtual
paths of the incoming and outgoing connections at the
ATM network node are correlated with one another by the
15 signaling, that is to say which input is connected to
which output by a switching. ATM cells transmitted via
these virtual connections (virtual paths and virtual
channels) have switching data essentially consisting of
a VPI value and a VCI value in the header. The ATM
20 header data are processed, i.e. the switching data
arranged therein are determined and evaluated at the
input of an ATM network node. The ATM cells are then
switched through by the ATM network node to an output
of the ATM network node representing a certain
25 destination by means of the switching information
stored in the interconnection table.

From German Offenlegungsschrift
DE 196 04 244 A1, a transmission system between an
exchange termination and a line termination is known in
30 which the transmission is implemented via an ATM-based
network. In this arrangement, subscriber interfaces for
connecting ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)
oriented communication terminals by ATM hubs connected
to the ATM-based network are provided. The exchange
35 termination of the communication system and the line
termination implemented by the ATM hub

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in each case have an ATM interface unit via which, on the one hand, a connection to the ATM-based network is implemented and, on the other hand, the IOM 2 data format usually provided for a data transmission between the exchange termination and the line termination is converted to the ATM-based data format or, respectively, the ATM-based data format is converted to the IOM-2 data format.

For addressing a subscriber interface of the ATM hub via the ATM-based network, a permanently set up ATM channel of the ATM-based network is allocated to each time-division multiplex channel of the IOM-2 data format, i.e. an unambiguous VPI/VCI address is allocated to each subscriber interface of an ATM hub for a data transmission via the ATM-based network. The VPI-VCI addresses are allocated to the respective subscriber interfaces and managed manually in the switching system.

If a fault occurs at a subscriber interface of a communication terminal connected to the subscriber interface, only the VPI/VCI address of the defective subscriber interface or of the communication terminal connected to the subscriber interface is known in the switching system. It is not possible to find the ATM hub associated with the communication terminal.

A method for finding the association of a communication terminal with a subscriber interface of an ATM hub which is already used is the tracing back of the path in the ATM-based network starting from the switching system to the communication terminal, i.e. determining the path in the ATM-based network by means of the switching information stored in the ATM network nodes. In most cases, however, this is not possible since the operator of the ATM-based network is not, as a rule, the operator of the

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telecommunication network implemented on this. The switching information stored in the ATM network nodes is thus not available to the operator of the telecommunication network.

5 The present invention is based on the object of specifying a method by means of which the ATM hub associated with a communication terminal can be determined in a simple manner.

10 The object is achieved, on the basis of the features of the preamble of claim 1, by its characterizing features.

To obtain a better understanding of the operation of a transmission of time-slot-oriented data between an exchange termination and a line termination, 15 it appears to be necessary first to discuss known principles in greater detail.

20 The time-slot-oriented data are usually transmitted between the exchange termination and the line termination on the basis of the data format IOM-2 known, for example, from the product document "ICS for Communications - IOM-2 Interface Reference Guide" by Siemens, Munich, 3/91, order No. B118-H6197-X-X-7600, particularly pages 6 to 12.

25 Figure 1 serves to provide a quicker understanding of the relationships and shows a diagrammatic representation of the IOM-2 data format according to which time division multiplex frames IOM-A having a length of 125 μ s are periodically transmitted.

30 Such a time-division multiplex frame IOM-A is divided into time-division multiplex channels or subframes CH0, ... CH7 - also frequently simply called 'channel' in the literature. The subframes CH0, ... CH7, in turn, are in each case subdivided into ten 8-bit-long payload channels B1, B2, into an 8-bit long monitor channel M, 35 into a 2-bit-long

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control information channel DI, into a 4-bit-long status channel C/I (Command/Indicate) and two monitor status channels MX, MY which in each case have a length of 1 bit. The control information channel DI, the status channel C/I and the two monitor status channels MX, MY are usually combined in the term control channel D.

Via the user data channels DI, B2, user data are transmitted between facilities connected to an IOM-2 bus with a transmission bit rate of 64 kbit/s in each case. Via the control information channel D, control information associated with the user data are transmitted at a transmission bit rate of 16 kbit/s. The monitor channel is used, among other things, for configuring facilities connected to an IOM-2 bus on the basis of a so-called 'IOM-2 bus master'. Via the monitor status channels MX (Monitor Read) and MY (Monitor Transmit) it is established whether data from a facility connected to the IOM-2 bus are read from the IOM-2 bus (MR = 1, MX = 0) or are output to the IOM-2 bus (MR = 0, MX = 1). Via the status channel C/I, information on real-time requirements existing for a data transmission between two facilities connected to the IOM-2 bus are exchanged.

An essential advantage of the method according to the invention then consists in that the method can be implemented in a simple manner in systems already in existence without having to make changes at the interface between switching system and ATM hub - called by reference point according to the terminology of the ITU-T G.950 standard.

A further advantage of the method according to the invention consists in that the susceptibility to faults is reduced in contrast to the previous manual detection due to an automatic detection of the association between a communication terminal and an ATM hub.

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Advantageous further developments of the invention are specified in the subclaims.

An advantage of embodiments of the invention defined in the subclaims consists in, among other things, that existing free transmission capacities are utilised due to the utilisation of the monitor channel for transmitting the address of the ATM hub to the switching system.

In the text which follows, an exemplary embodiment of the invention will be explained in greater detail with reference to the drawing, in which:

Figure 2 shows a structural diagram for the diagrammatic representation of the essential functional units involved in the method according to the invention;

Figure 3 shows a diagrammatic representation of the conversion of the time-slot-oriented IOM-2 data format into the ATM data format according to a first conversion mode;

Figure 4 shows a diagrammatic representation of the conversion of the time slot-oriented IOM-2 data format into the ATM data format according to a second conversion mode.

Figure 2 shows a diagrammatic representation of a switching system PSX (Private Branch Exchange) with an exchange termination (ET) arranged therein. The exchange termination ET is connected to an ATM-based communication network ATM-KN via an interface unit AE. Furthermore, ATM hubs ATM-HUB which have subscriber interfaces for connecting communication terminals to the ATM-based communication network ATM-KN are connected to the ATM-based communication

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network ATM-XN. Communication terminals A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ.

shown by way of example.

ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)

communication terminals are usually connected to the

ATM-based communication network ATM-XN by means of B,

interfaces or digital communication terminals are

usually connected to the ATM-based communication

network ATM-XN by means of interfaces derived

therefrom, such as, for example, U₀ interfaces, via an

ATM hub. In general, a U₀ or an S₀ interface comprises,

on the one hand, two user data channels which are

equipped with a transmission rate of 64 kbit/s in each

case as ISDN-oriented B channels and, on the other

hand, a signaling channel which is configured as ISDN-

oriented D channel with a transmission rate of

16 kbit/s. Furthermore, it is generally possible to

connect analog communication terminals to the ATM-based

communication network ATM-XN via A/B interfaces.

The communication terminals K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6, K7, K8, K9, K10, K11, K12, K13, K14, K15, K16, K17, K18, K19, K20, K21, K22, K23, K24, K25, K26, K27, K28, K29, K30, K31, K32, K33, K34, K35, K36, K37, K38, K39, K40, K41, K42, K43, K44, K45, K46, K47, K48, K49, K50, K51, K52, K53, K54, K55, K56, K57, K58, K59, K60, K61, K62, K63, K64, K65, K66, K67, K68, K69, K70, K71, K72, K73, K74, K75, K76, K77, K78, K79, K80, K81, K82, K83, K84, K85, K86, K87, K88, K89, K90, K91, K92, K93, K94, K95, K96, K97, K98, K99, K100, K101, K102, K103, K104, K105, K106, K107, K108, K109, K110, K111, K112, K113, K114, K115, K116, K117, K118, K119, K120, K121, K122, K123, K124, K125, K126, K127, K128, K129, K130, K131, K132, K133, K134, K135, K136, K137, K138, K139, K140, K141, K142, K143, K144, K145, K146, K147, K148, K149, K150, K151, K152, K153, K154, K155, K156, K157, K158, K159, K160, K161, K162, K163, K164, K165, K166, K167, K168, K169, K170, K171, K172, K173, K174, K175, K176, K177, K178, K179, K180, K181, K182, K183, K184, K185, K186, K187, K188, K189, K190, K191, K192, K193, K194, K195, K196, K197, K198, K199, K200, K201, K202, K203, K204, K205, K206, K207, K208, K209, K210, K211, K212, K213, K214, K215, K216, K217, K218, K219, K220, K221, K222, K223, K224, K225, K226, K227, K228, K229, K230, K231, K232, K233, K234, K235, K236, K237, K238, K239, K240, K241, K242, K243, K244, K245, K246, K247, K248, K249, K250, K251, K252, K253, K254, K255, K256, K257, K258, K259, K260, K261, K262, K263, K264, K265, K266, K267, K268, K269, K270, K271, K272, K273, K274, K275, K276, K277, K278, K279, K280, K281, K282, K283, K284, K285, K286, K287, K288, K289, K290, K291, K292, K293, K294, K295, K296, K297, K298, K299, K300, K301, K302, K303, K304, K305, K306, K307, K308, K309, K310, K311, K312, K313, K314, K315, K316, K317, K318, K319, K320, K321, K322, K323, K324, K325, K326, K327, K328, K329, K330, K331, K332, K333, K334, K335, K336, K337, K338, K339, K340, K341, K342, K343, K344, K345, K346, 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termination, and the packet-oriented ATM data format according to two different conversion modes which will be explained in greater detail below.

Figure 3 shows the conversion of the ATM-2 data format into the ATM data format according to the first conversion mode in a diagrammatic representation. In this mode, time-slot-oriented data are packed byte by byte into ATM cells according to the first ATM adaptation layer AAL1 on the basis of the USB 2.0 rule of the ATM Forum. The ATM adaptation layer AAL1 is used for adopting the ATM cell format to the network layer (layer 3) of the OSI (Open System Interconnection) Reference Model.

In a conversion of the time-slot-oriented data format to the packet-oriented ATM data format, each subframe CEx is allocated an unambiguous VPZ/VCI address for transmission via the ATM-based communication network ATM-NW, i.e. data allocated to different subframes CEx are transmitted in separate ATM cells having an unambiguous VPZ/VCI address stored in the header H of the ATM cell ATM2 - shown by way of example with the VPZ/VCI address VPZ/VCIx for subframe CEx0 and with VPZ/VCI address VPZ/VCIy for subframe CEx1.

In addition to the header H of the ATM cell ATM2, the first byte in the payload area is defined as pointer P. This pointer P points to the first byte of the data allocated to a subframe CEx within the payload area of an ATM cell ATM2. This pointer P provides the possibility of restoring synchronization between transmitter and receiver in the case where one or more ATM cells ATM2 have been lost, for example due to a transmission fault.

The first ATM adaptation layer AAL1 converts all 4 channels following one another in time in a subframe CEx -

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The two payload channels B1, B2, the monitor channel M and the control channel D - byte-by byte to the ATM cell format according to the EOMA standard 277 (Standardizing Information and Communication Systems).

5 The payload information is transmitted beginning with the second byte of the payload area of an ATM cell frame. The data allocated to the individual channels of a subframe CHx - shown by way of example for subframes CH0, CH1 in the figure - are transmitted in succession beginning with the data of the control channel D, followed by the data of the monitor channel M, the data of the first payload channel B1 and the data of the second payload channel B2. Following the insertion of the data of the second payload channel B2 into the payload area of an ATM cell frame, the data of the control channel D of the corresponding following subframe CHx - shown by way of example for subframes CH0, CH1 in the figure - are read in.

20 The bytes arranged in the payload area of an ATM cell frame are thus allocated to a channel - to the first payload channel B1, to the second payload channel B2, to the monitor channel M and to the control channel D - of a subframe CHx via the position of the byte in the payload area of the ATM cell frame.

25 Figure 4 shows the conversion of the IOM-2 data format into the ATM data format according to the second conversion mode in a diagrammatic representation. In this mode time-slot-oriented data are packed byte by byte into ATM cells frame according to the second ATM adaptation layer AAL2, it is possible to subdivide the payload area of an ATM cell frame into so-called substructure elements SE.

30 A substructure element SE according to the second ATM adaptation layer AAL2 is composed of a 3-byte-long header OH and a payload area 1 of variable length (0 to 64 bytes). The header OH of a substructure element SE

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according to the second ATM adaptation layer AAL2 is in turn subdivided into an 8-bit long channel identifier CID, a 6-bit-long length indicator LI, a 5-bit-long user-to-user indication UUI and a 8-bit-long header error control FEC.

Subdividing an ATM cell AUMX into substructural elements SE makes it possible to define a number of channels by means of this channel identifier CID in an ATM connection, all of which channels are addressed with the same ATM address consisting of a VPI value and a VCI value. During a data transmission between the switching system SWX and an ATM hub ATM-HUB, particularly in exchange termination ET and line termination LT, it is thus possible to define substructural elements SE for the transmission of channel-oriented data of a subframe CHM.

In addition to the header H of the ATM cell AUMX, the first byte in the payload area is defined as pointer P. This pointer P points to the first byte of a substructural element SE arranged in the payload area of an ATM cell AUMX. This pointer P can be used for restoring synchronization between transmitter and receiver in the case where one or more ATM cells AUMX have been lost, for example due to a transmission fault.

In the present exemplary embodiment, an individual substructural element SE is defined for the first payload channel P1, the second payload channel P2, the monitor channel M and the control channel C and is transmitted in the payload area of the ATM cell AUMX. By way of example, a payload area I of the substructural element SE with a length of 4 bytes is shown in the figure. Following the substructural element SE allocated to the control channel C, the

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substructural element 88 allocated to the first payload channel B1 of the corresponding subframe CHx is transmitted in the payload area of an ATM cell ATMx.

In the case of an ATM cell ATMx according to the second ATM adaptation layer AML2, in contrast to an ATM cell ATMx according to the first ATM adaptation layer AML1, a payload byte is allocated to a channel - to the first payload channel B1, to the second payload channel B2, to the monitor channel M and to the control channel C of a subframe CHx not via the position of the payload byte in the payload area of the ATM cell ATMx but via the channel identifier CID.

For addressing a communication terminal Kx1,...,KxN connected to an ATM hub ATM-HUB, only the VPI/VCI address allocated to the communication terminal Kx1,...,KxN in the ATM-based communication network ATM-KN is known in the switching system SX. It is thus not possible, for the reasons known in the introduction to the description, to locate the terminal Kx1,...,KxN in the ATM-based communication network ATM-KN, i.e. to associate it with an ATM hub ATM-HUB.

According to the invention, an unambiguous address is allocated to each ATM hub ATM-HUB and, if necessary, each ATM network node in the ATM-based communication network ATM-KN for locating a communication terminal Kx1,...,KxN. This address is stored in a non-volatile memory of the ATM hub ATM-HUB and can be retrieved on request. If, for example, a fault is reported to the switching system SX or if it is necessary for any other reason to determine the association of a communication terminal Kx1,...,KxN with an ATM hub, the switching system SX transmits a corresponding request message by means of the VPI/VCI address of the communication terminal Kx1,...,KxN stored in the switching system SX.

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For such a request message, the bits transmitted in the monitor status channels MR, MX are both set to the value 1. (MR = 1, MX = 1) or alternatively to the value 0 (MR = 0, MX = 0). Furthermore, it is possible to establish a special protocol by means of which a message transmitted by the switching system PMX to a communication terminal K1, ..., K2n is identified as request message. This protocol can then be transmitted via the signaling channel D or the monitor channel M from the switching system PMX to the ATM hub ATM-RUB associated with the corresponding communication terminal K1, ..., K2n.

If an ATM hub ATM-RUB receives such a request message (MR = 1, MX = 1 or MR = 0, MX = 0), the ATM hub ATM-RUB transmits the address allocated to it in the ATM-based communication network ATM-KN via the monitor channel M according to the IOM-2 data format. The switching system PMX can associate the wanted communication terminal K1, ..., K2n with an ATM hub ATM-RUB by means of the address transmitted via the monitor channel M.

The address of the ATM hub ATM-RUB is advantageously octet-oriented, i.e. the length of the address is a multiple m ($m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$) of one byte. This provides for simple transmission of the address via the monitor channel M since the latter has a bandwidth of one byte per time-division multiplex frame IOMR.

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Patent Claims

1. A method for identifying a hub (ATM-HUB) involved in a connection between a communication terminal (KE1,...,KEN) and a switching system (PBX), a plurality of hubs (ATM-HUB) being connected to the switching system (PBX) via a communication network (ATM-RN) and a time-slot-oriented data format (DSM-2) formed from a periodic sequence of channel-oriented information segments (S1, S2, M, D) being set up for a data transmission between the switching system (PBX) and the communication terminals (KE1,...,KEN) connected to the hubs (ATM-HUB),
- characterized in that the hubs (ATM-HUB) are associated with an unambiguous address in the communication network (ATM-RN) and that, on request, the address of a hub (ATM-HUB) is transmitted by the latter to the switching system (PBX) in an agreed information segment (M).
2. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the request is made during a message transmission from the switching system (PBX) to the communication terminal (KE1,...,KEN).
3. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the request is made during a message transmission from the communication terminal (KE1,...,KEN) to the switching system (PBX).

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4. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the address is transmitted in a monitor channel (M) transmitting configuration information, of the time-slot-oriented data format (ICM-2).
5. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the request is indicated by transmitting an agreed bit combination in a signaling channel (D) of the time-slot-oriented data format (ICM-2).
6. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the request is indicated by a simplified protocol being transmitted in the signaling channel (D) and/or in a monitor channel (M), transmitting configuration information, of the time-slot-oriented data format (ICM-2).
7. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the time-slot-oriented data format (ICM-2) is the standardized ICM-2 data format.
8. The method as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that the request is indicated by bits transmitted via monitor status channels (MS, MX) of the ICM-2 data format to the hub (ATM-403) being identical (MX = MX = 1) MX = MX = 0).
9. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the address length is 1 byte or an integral multiple thereof.

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10. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that a data transmission via the communication network (ATM-KN) takes place on the basis of the ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) data format.

11. The method as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that a bidirectional conversion is made between the time-slot-oriented data format (TOM-2) and the ATM data format for transmitting data via the communication network (ATM-KN) by the switching system (PUS) and the hub (ATM-HUB).

12. The method as claimed in claim 11, characterized in that the bidirectional conversion between the time-slot-oriented data format (TOM-2) and the ATM data format takes place in accordance with a convention known as first ATM adaptation layer AAL-1/1.

13. The method as claimed in claim 11, characterized in that the bidirectional conversion between the time-slot-oriented data format (TOM-2) and the ATM data format takes place in accordance with a convention known as second ATM adaptation layer AAL-2/2.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co.
Ottawa, Canada
Patent Agents

Abstract

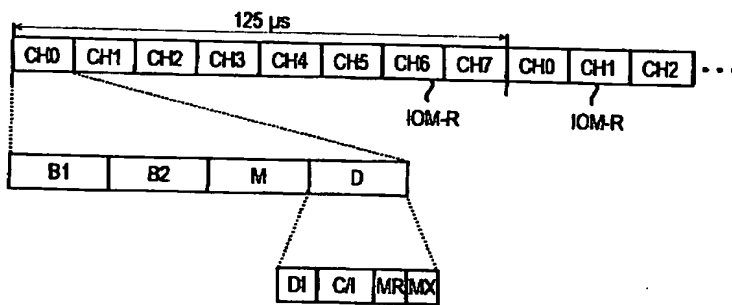
Method for identifying a hub involved in a connection between a communication terminal and a switching system

The communication terminals (KE1,...,KEN) are connected to the communication network (ATN-N) via at least one hub (ATN-HUB) having an unambiguous address in the communication network (ATN-N). For a data transmission between the switching system (PSX) and the communication terminals (KE1,...,KEN), a time-slot-oriented data format (KOM-2) formed from a periodic sequence of channel-oriented information segments (B1, B2, ..., B) is provided. On request, the address of the hub (ATN-HUB) is transmitted from the hub (ATN-HUB) to the switching system (PSX) in an agreed information segment (M).

Figure 2

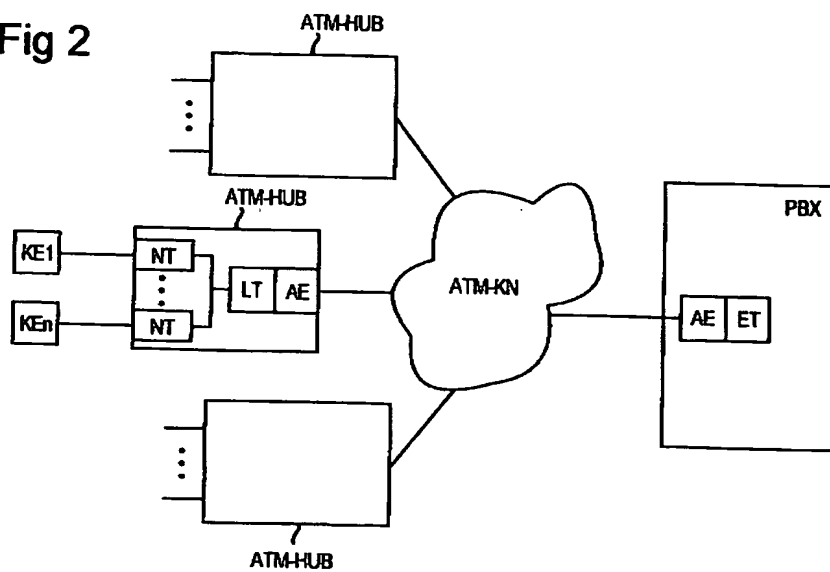
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Fig 1



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Fig 2



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Fig 3

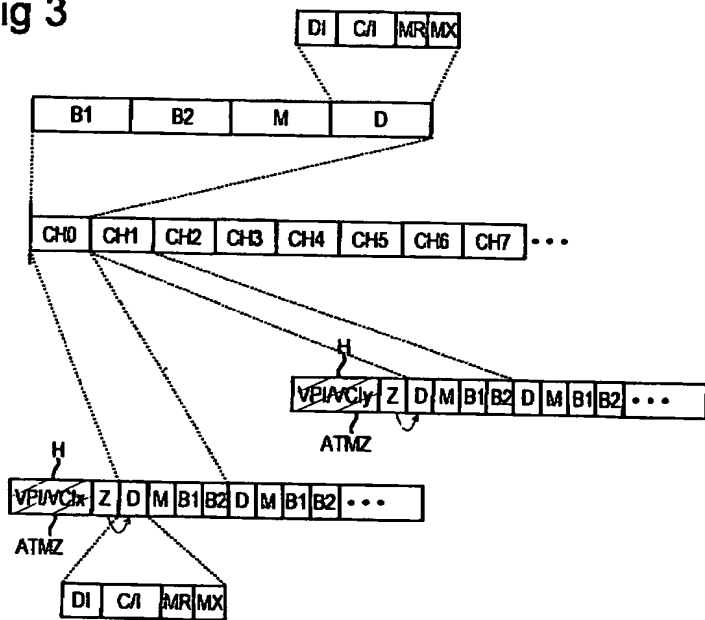
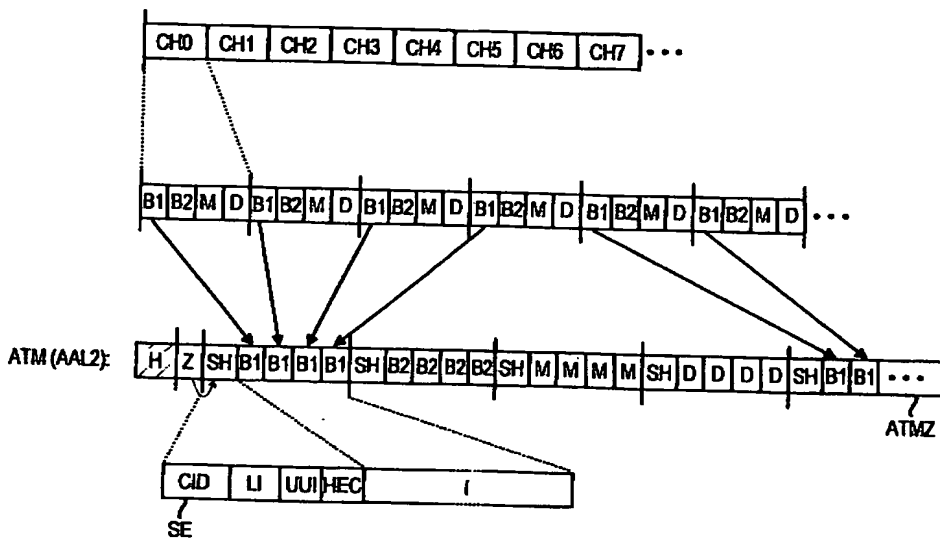


Fig 4



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